THE Boston- AND COUNTRY Gazette, JOURNAL.

No. 658.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1767.

THE PRINTERS *of this Paper beg Leave to Advertise their Customers, that they have lately purchas'd a new Set of* TYPES, *at a very great Expence, which will be improved for the Entertainment and Instruction of the Public. They only desire that those Gentlemen who are in Arrears for more than a Twelvemonth, wou'd be kind enough for their Encouragement to pay off their respective Balances, as soon as may be.*

["Freedom of Speech is the great Bulwark of Liberty; they prosper and die together: *And it is the Terror of Traytors and Oppressors, and a Barrier against them:* It produces excellent Writers, and encourages Men of fine Genius. The Roman Common Wealth bred great and numerous Authors, who writ with equal Boldness and Eloquence: But when it was inslav'd, those great Wits were no more. *Tyranny* had usurp'd the place of EQUALITY, *which is the Soul of Liberty*, and destroy'd public Courage: *All Ministers therefore, who were Oppressors, or* INTENDED *to be Oppressors, have been loud in their Complaints of Freedom of Speech, and the* LICENSE OF THE PRESS, *and always restrain'd or endeavor'd to restrain both*". These are the Sentiments of a celebrated Writer in the Cause of Liberty and Virtue: And to Writers in so glorious a Cause, *this* PRESS ever has been open, and ever shall be.]

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

WHEN I wrote last, I determined to have insisted largely upon the expediency of stopping the importation of British manufactures, and intended to have made some observations upon the objections offered against this measure by the *Trader* and others; but I find the town of Boston have, by a truly laudable resolution rendered the prosecution of my design almost needless; and as I would not be impertinent, I shall proceed no further with the subject, than just to remark, that granting all that has been said upon the decay of trade, which it is imagined would be consequent upon our ceasing to import British goods, yet there would be no reasonable objection to the measure; for it is known to every man in business, that our trade with Great-Britain is greatly against us, that our money is daily exported to pay for the manufactures, that our debt to them is notwithstanding annually encreasing, and will, if suffered to go on, be the instrument of making us slaves to that people; and let me ask whether the man who blindly pleads for such a kind of trade as this, discovers any better judgment than the boy who bo't eggs for six pence per dozen, and sold them again for four pence, in order as he said, *to turn a penny?* If there are not many in this town acting as well as talking in this absurd manner, I shall be agreably disappointed.

I cannot omit taking notice of the unanimity with which the town acted upon this important affair. I applaud their wisdom and venerate their virtue. Never did they give a more striking proof of their being worthy to enjoy the blessing of freedom than by their vote of last Wednesday se'nnight. I most earnestly wish that their noble example may be copied by every town on the continent; but I would, with diffidence ask one or two questions first, whether there are not British goods of all kinds now in America sufficient for our consumption, at least one year? If there are, whether it would not be advantageous to us to stop the importation of *every* kind of British manufactures for that time? Whether this would not give the merchant time to collect his debts, and sell off such articles as are in the present deluge of English goods unsaleable? for we know that only an unfashionable colour is a sufficient reason for our rejecting various goods which the unfortunate merchant stands indebted for to G. Britain; and further let me ask whether good policy and even justice does not lead us to determine that we will not purchase any thing of any kind from those persons who refuse to join with us to preserve our Country from Ruin and Slavery? I beg that these questions may be seriously attended to. PELOPIDAS.

To the PRINTERS.

THE writer of a piece in the last Evening Post, sign'd *Amicus* complains of his adversary for evading his demands viz. "*fairly to point out and prove in what our rights and liberties are wounded*;" Alluding to the act of Parliament for imposing duties on certain commodities. He tells us that "If the Parliament of Great Britain have the supream legislative authority over that King's subjects, it must be clear that such a power is inherent in them, and therefore our property in this instance is not granted out of our hands in an unconstitutional manner"; from whence we are left further to infer, that our rights, and liberties are *not* wounded." I cannot think that this writer by the supream legislative authority of the Parliament, means a power inherent in them to act *as they please*: They are doubtless circumscribed by certain known fundamental principles, the bounds of which they may not overleap. To this purpose I beg leave to quote a celebrated writer, whom I dare say Amicus will readily acknowledge an undoubted authority. *M. de Vattel. Law of nations* "It essentially belongs to the society to make laws both in relation to the manner in which it desires to be governed; and to the conduct of the citizens: This is called *Legislative Power*. It is here demanded whether, if their power extends so far as the fundamental laws, they may change the constitution of the state? The principles we laid down lead us to decide this point with certainty, that the authority of these legislators does not extend so far, and that they ought to consider the fundamental laws as sacred, if the nation has not in very express terms, given them a power to change them. For the constitution of the state ought to be fixed; and since that was first established by the nation, which afterwards trusted certain persons with the legislative power, the *fundamental laws are excepted from their commission*. It appears that the society had only resolved to make provision for the state's being always furnish'd with laws suited to particular conjunctures, and gave the legislature, for that purpose, the power of abrogating the ancient civil and political laws *that were not fundamental*, and of making new ones: But nothing leads us to think that it was willing to submit the constitution itself to their pleasure. In short, these legislators derive their power from the constitution, how then can they change it without destroying the foundation of their authority?" Thus we see the opinion of this great man, and others might be quoted to the same purpose, that there are certain stated fixed rules by which the legislative power is *always* to govern itself in the making of laws, and which they may not transgress *at pleasure*.

In order then to determine the question, whether the power of imposing these duties is inherent in the Parliament, which is involv'd in the question before us, it seems necessary to enquire whether the exercise of such a power is a breach of any one of these *fundamental* rules. I pretend by no means to be "thoro'ly acquainted" with the British constitution: It seems to be a point settled on all hands, that every man's property is sacred and inviolable: that this is a principle of nature, and that it is adopted into that constitution: And if property is one of those favorite rights of nature, some of which the necessity of government requires individuals to part with, as Amicus has said, it shows the necessity, and is a good reason why the constitution is so happily formed, as that every individual shall have a right *to be present* either by himself or his representative, whenever the exigency of government requires of him any part of his property. Every man has by nature the sole right to the fruit of his own labor: A right which no man in his senses can be suppos'd freely to have divested himself of upon any consideration whatever. *The supreme power* says Mr. Locke in his Treatise on government in general, *cannot take from any man any part of his property without his consent. Taxes are not to be laid on the people, but by their consent* in person or by deputation. This says a writer of great abilities is one of the first principles of law and justice—the great barrier of a free state, and *of the British constitution in particular*—Mr. *Otis—Rights of the Colonies*, &c. These authorities, till they shall be confuted, which has not yet been attempted, and I presume never will be, are sufficient in my opinion to show that the right of every man to dispose of his own property is unalienable: that it is a fundamental law of the constitution excepted from the commission of the legislative power.

In the act of 1 James first, wherein the parliament recognized their faith, obedience and loyalty to his Majesty and his royal progeny, it is declared that in that high court of parliament, all the whole body of the realm, and every particular member thereof, either in person or by representation, *upon their own free election*, are by the laws of this realm deem'd personally present. In such a case the imposing duties and taxes is the act of every man: and the granting property in such a manner is constitutional.

Need we then enquire, whether any individual inhabitant in these Colonies was present in Parliament, in person, or by representation upon *his own free election*, when the act for imposing duties on Painter's colours, paper, &c. *to be levied in America*, was made—If not, I leave it to Amicus to consider "*in what our Rights and Liberties are wounded*." He indeed says "that the act of 6 George II. and 4 George III. prove the *hitherto uncontroverted* right of the Parliament to make the same"—It must be own'd it shows the sense those parliaments had of the right: But parliaments have sometimes *controverted* their own acts after they have pass'd them, and for wise reasons repealed them.

The general superintending power of the British parliament over all the subjects of that King, is clearly admitted; consequently over his subjects in America, *so far as in our circumstances is consistent with the enjoyment of our essential rights as freemen and British subjects*. If Amicus chuses to extend it further, we are then in his opinion British subjects *without* the essential privileges of such—And if any American British subject, can entertain such an idea of himself, he has no right to complain of being taxed without his consent, or being present to offer his objections. But I presume this doctrine will not easily go down in this enlightned age.

I am aware it has been said, I think by one who signs himself a *true Patriot*, that no internal tax is laid upon us by this act. I wish that writer who appears so fond of showing himself, would *precisely* explain to us the difference between internal and external taxes; and I would recommend to him to write with *modesty* and good temper, otherwise he can't expect to be much attended to: At present I shall only say, that the declared intention of the acts *to raise a revenue* out of America, for the support of civil government and the defence of the colonies—Whether the keeping up large standing armies in America is not intended, I leave to the judgment of others—If a revenue must be rais'd for this or any other purpose, is it a groats matter whether it be by a tax on ships, merchandize, lands or any thing else? And will not the imposing a tax on one of those articles without our consent, infer an uncontroverted right to the other? I mean for the purpose of a revenue; for the imposing duties merely for the regulation of trade is not the *present* question.

Vide pa. 758. BENEVOLUS.

WANTED,

TO purchase or hire—A convenient House near the Centre of the Town—Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Choice Raisins

and Currants,

JUST IMPORTED, TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley

At his Store on Dock-Square,

Where he has also to sell for

a reasonable Profit,

Best Jamaica and other Brown Sugars, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

A Parcel of choice Cotton Wool by the Bag;

English single refin'd and middling Loaf-Sugar, by the Hundred or Loaf, Powder Sugar by the Barrel.

Exceeding good Bohea TEA, by the Chest, Hundred or Dozen;—common Green and very best Hyson Tea in ¼ & ½ lb. Cannisters.

Choice INDIGO, Oatmeal by the Bushel, Race Ginger in Bags, also ground Ginger by the Cask, Hundred, or Dozen;

Choice Cocoa in small Bags;

Chocolate by the Hundred or Dozen;

Green Coffee, Pimento,

Spices of all sorts; Saltpetre;

Logwood, Redwood, Copperas, Brimstone:

Pepper by the Bag, Hundred or Dozen;

Sweet Oyl by the Cask, Jar, or Bottle;

Fine Table Fish;

New Philadelphia Flour;

A Quantity of good Rozin by the Barrel;

Velvet Corks; Three, 2, and 1 Gallon Stone Jugs;

Three threaded Sein Twine, *a particular Sort imported on Purpose for that Use;*

With many Articles more in the Grocery Way not mentioned.

☞ Said WALLEY has just received from the Manufacturer, a fresh Supply of the much approved

NEW-ENGLAND

Flour of Mustard,

which he continues to sell by the Dozen or single Bottle: And as this MUSTARD, by repeated Trials of the best Judges, is now known greatly to exceed in STRENGTH and FLAVOR any that is Imported, it is hoped, *it will be more generally used*, which will be a great Encouragement to Persons in the Country to save SEED, and those that will take the Trouble, may have Cash for the same, by bringing it to said WALLEY's Store.

A Quantity of Tow-Cloth and Woollen Homespun Check, to be sold at said Store.

WE the Subscribers, Trustees to the Estate of Jonathan Bryant, *of* Pownalborough, *in the County of* Lincoln, *Gentleman, an insolvent Debtor, duly appointed and approved of pursuant to the Law of this Province in such Case provided*—HEREBY give public Notice, that another Meeting of the Creditors of said *Jonathan* is appointed to be held at the Dwelling House of Capt. *Abiel Lovejoy*, Innholder in *Pownalborough* aforesaid, on Friday the 27th Day of *November* next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon.

Pownalborough, October 7, 1767.

Wm. Cushing, Abiel Lovejoy.

‖ Vide page 744. ** Vide page 748 ‖‖‖‖ Vid abstract of the Act page 735

Mr. Printer Edes & Gill,

Pray to insert the following.

I HAVE seen enough of life to make me cautious of trusting to a fair outside; yet when I find a truly good and honest man, be his tenets in religion or philosophy what they may, I regard him as a pearl of great price. It is illiberal and ungenerous to reflect on one for his particular sentiments in physics or ethicks, meerly because we think him heterodox in politicks: Surely this is not the most ready way to convince him of his dangerous errors. Should I insinuate to the reader, that a certain indefatigable gentleman is, at this present, pretty deeply engaged in the scribbling business, from hopes of being soon highly ranked on the grand list of *American placemen* and *pensioners*, it might possibly induce a prejudice into the minds of some *here* against *any thing* he could say or write in favor of the "*new regulations*" as they are called, but with the judicious would be no argument. It is not a little strange that those who in one breath are preaching up "calm dispassionate reason", "decency" and "decorum", should so often in the next, break forth in the most virulent language against those, who are innocent of all crimes, but that of thinking differently from, perhaps, their superiors. Yet this difference of opinion in politicks is sometimes tho't a sufficient provocation to hold up to the view of humble dissenters, *halters, racks, gibbets*, and in short not only the tortures of a *Spanish inquisition*, but all the torments that the imagination even of a *Milton* could suggest as proper punishments for revolting fiends. To what purpose is it that all, who in reason and conscience cannot and will not subscribe the religious and political creed, of St. *Athanasius*, and another saint of equal sense and virtue, are over and over called "hot-headed political squabblers", and "a numberless herd of foulmouthed trumpeters" of sedition? These hard names will never make the beloved measures popular in N. America, nor I believe tend in the least to frighten people. These things only prove to the world what Mr. *True Patriot* and his friends would do if strong enough. It is not probable he will ever know more of me than I am now pleased to tell him, which is, that I am a christian, and shall endeavor to treat him as such: After this he is at full and free liberty, if he thinks fit, to abuse, revile and insult me, with a storm of words, till his heart akes.

Since the late solemn warnings of *Philanthrop* against counterfeits, and the insidious arts of pretended patriots, I have been more than usually on my guard. These occasioned my perusing with a watchful eye the pieces in the Evening-Post signed *True Patriot*.* The last publication under that endearing name, has cleared up all my doubts, of the real intention and view of the writer in *condescending*, so often, to lay his *excellent* sentiments before the public, in a *common news-paper*. The first thing that he seems to propose is, to bring the Colonists to a good liking of *external parliamentary taxation*: But should he fail of success in that attempt, yet he will most certainly send home all his fine performances as a proof, that there is in *N. America* another champion for the *cause*, equal in his abilities and wishes to Mr. H———d. The gentleman may succeed in the last, but I think he has missed the mark of the former. The thought of "*Pastor Fido and Mr. True Patriot afloat on a full sea, and in a strong current*" without so much as a cockboat under them, or any land in sight that I can discover, is prettily enough imagined, and the description so very clever, that at least as to one of them some of less charity might wish to be a reality. However, I am far from wishing either of them any harm by sea or on shore, and could be content that his starrs and a certain old proverb should operate in favor of Mr. *True Patriot's* longevity, rather than *Pastor Fido* should part with him at sea forever. What is it to Mr. *True Patriot's* reader, whether the "expert gentleman" who signs "*Prerogative*," "smoaks tobacco" because he is a sloven, or "quaffs" small beer because he is too coveteous to afford himself a drop of better liquor? And how many *N. Americans* will be conciliated to the new plan of Colony administration by Mr. *True Patriot's Proclamations* of his own, and if he could of their "immortal shame"? "To *our* immortal shame be it spoken" says the *True Patriot*, "*we* soon forgot our danger, and with it our obligations to the mother country": He means as he explains himself "for the protection afforded us in the last war in *particular*." It is well the last word was added, for all the world know, till that war, the Colonists never received any great assistance from the mother country in men or in money, either towards settling or defending this continent from the French and Indians. So far from it, that till the revolution their ravages if not connived at and encouraged, were at least not resented by those who were then too busily employed in the plans for introducing popery and arbitrary power into England, to be much concerned for the scalps of hereticks in North-America. For the taking of Louisbourg, the first time, indeed a reimbursement of the expence was made: But then this was a meer trifle to the loss of the flower of our youth, who, in that glorious enterprize, perished by the sword, pestilence or famine. 'Tis well known that in the last war *N. America* according to its ability furnished aids both in men and in money fully proportionate to those of G. Britain. It is clear therefore we are under no peculiar obligations in that regard more than *Scotland* or *Ireland*, *London* or *Westminster*. In short, this is so stale a topic, that I thought it had been worn out, as I am sure it was some years since thread-bare. But there is a consideration or two which I hope will in some measure avail us. The old colonies gained nothing by the last war, or by the peace, in favor of their trade, while the commerce of G. Britain is extended to new regions, and she has obtained the means of extending it beyond conception. The conquered and ceded territories if properly settled will soon be resources of further wealth to the mother country, by consuming her manufactures, but of little or none to the old colonies, who are scarcely permitted to vend egg-shells beyond their boundaries. If a man wants a hat, and is sufficiently obedient to the acts of trade, and cannot make one himself, rather than buy it of his next door neighbour on the other side of a colony line, he must go bareheaded till he can obtain one from Britain. The lands alone which Great-Britain acquired in the last war, if rightly considered and settled, instead of taxed, would in seven year's time be worth more to the nation than all the monies that she has expended on the American colonies since she had any. These lands which we at least helped conquer, are every day granted away to the nobility and gentry of Britain. We are quite content to go without any share or reward for the blood and the treasure we expended, so we may be left easy with the little we have, and not be threatned with having foundations that have stood an hundred and fifty years torn up. I think at least every impartial man must see that the beloved *external parliamentary taxation*, can derive no to support in point of equity, any more than of policy, from the expences of the last war, from any necessity of a standing army in the old colonies in a time of profound peace, or from the ingratitude of the colonists, than which charge of Mr. *True Patriot* on this loyal people, his countrymen, as he calls them, nothing can be more unjust and injurious.

It has been over and over demonstrated, and indeed is too evident to be enlarged on, that the distinction between *internal* and *external taxation* by the Parliament of Great-Britain, will not bear the test of truth and sober reasoning, a whit better than the fiction of a political virtual representation, which in theory may as easily be extended over all *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*, as over *America*, and sufficient power is the alone requisite necessary to reduce it to practice, equally to the conviction and satisfaction of all the inhabitants of the earth. It is certain that *external* or *internal taxes* on the colonies, in the manner either have been proposed or levied, to a country in the circumstances of this, may be a burthen beyond its ability to bear, and in the end drain it of every farthing of specie, or at least draw it from the right owner, for the support of a standing army of soldiers, and another of placemen and pensioneers, ruin the trade of the colonies, and distress if not destroy that of Great-Britain. The revenue must be consumed in one or other of these ways, and the *True Patriot* thinks the latter, and is for having "officers of the Crown & revenue multiplied fast enough to swallow up the whole." So according to his plan we are to be taxed till all are satisfied who would be maintained by the public. Tho' I think he allows nothing to the common soldier in his scheme, for it is all to be spent here by the officers of the Crown and revenue. He has not expressly allowed any share for the military officers, unless they may come in under the general terms of distribution "officers of the Crown and revenue". This leads to a consideration of the grand argument in favor of *external taxation* in preference to the *internal*. The argument was broached, and for ought I know invented here about a year since, has been pretty industriously circulated, now begins to make its appearance in print, and as nearly as I can collect it from the writings and reasoning of the *True Patriot*, *Amicus*, and some others, is in short this. "The Parliament of Great-"Britain by a late act have declared the dependency of "the colonies on the imperial Crown of Great-Britain, "and the authority of Parliament to make laws to "bind them.* Therefore they have declared a "right to tax them *externally* or *internally*. Therefore "the Parliament have *this right*, and tis sitting they should "have it, and reasonable they should exercise it, when "they, or we, *Amicus* and the *True Patriot*, and two or "three more † are pleased to think it necessary or expedi-"ent for the further multiplication and support of a "number of *gentlemen of high stations, characters and "properties*‡. However, to our immortal shame be it "spoken, there has been so much clamor occasioned by "the late stamp-act, that the expediency of internal taxes "is at present not contended for: but the levying external "duties on trade has been judged absolutely necessary "both to teach the colonist the dependance on Great-"Britain, and to keep a proper distance between them and "us, gentlemen of high stations, characters and properties, "who tis sitting they should maintain and support. Be-"sides, say they in so many words, "had Britain laid "those duties on the exportation thence, and not on the "importation here, could the colonies have found fault? "Would they not have continued to import them as usual? "If so, would not the money go out of the pockets of "the consumers in America, and be entirely sunk in "England? This admitted, pray says Mr. *True Patriot*, "are not those duties by being levied on the importation, "and paid to the officers of the Crown and revenue, *who "must expend them here*—more *advantageously* disposed "of then if sent home in *specie*, or received in England "upon exportation. Alas, alas poor America! Have you but this one *True Patriot* left? And is he so reduced that he can find but this wretched alternative to propose for your consideration with his opinion for your consolation which is the least evil of the two, either to have all your money after it is taken from you, "*spent here by the officers of the Crown and revenue*," or sent home and spent there? He seems to take it for granted it must be thus spent here, or there. For my own part, I freely declare I had much rather it should be all sent home, or to the German gulph, or to the bottom of the sea, than to have it spent here [as Mr. *True Patriot* proposes. Then none of those here, who have been at such pains to procure these regulations would share in the spoils of their country. Besides, the expending of it here will only raise up new tribes upon tribes of expectants, and sea and land must be compassed to find out new branches of revenue to gratify them. So that we should soon be brought to the condition Mr. *True Patriot* seems earnestly desirous of reducing us to; and must literally "*pay a heavy tax for the light of heaven*" by day, and for that of the moon or a farthing candle by night. If the whole of the revenue is to be spent here as Mr. *True Patriot* supposes, on the officers of the crown and revenue, it would be taxing for taxing sake. But if, as the act of Parliament supposes, the bulk of it is to center in the exchequer at home, we shall be drained of our money, and Mr. *True Patriot's* sole argument for our consolation, is not worth a straw. I believe the provinces subject to the Romans, who were only chargeable with a dry tribute to be collected in their own way, and sent to Rome, thought themselves rather better off than *Britain* and others, on which were in those days quartered armies of soldiers, placemen and pensioners, to live at discretion; the one to secure, and the other to gather the contribution. This by way of illustration, not application. It is melancholy to reflect on the rise and fall of the proudest empires. It appears by our history, that it was but the other day when England was taxed, and that severely by the Roman Pontiffs. They passed, as appears, in the parliament rolls and statute books, resolves, at least in terms, similar to those of the American assemblies, and for a considerable time, they were treated with as much indignation and contempt as any of these—What figure would his Holiness make at this day, in a demand of an internal or external tax from the people of Britain?

[*The Remainder for Want of Room we are oblig'd to defer till our next.*] *vid. pa. 759.*

* Thus far no man in his senses ever doubted. We remember Mr. P—t's distinction between legislation and taxation.

† This is the substance of the Piece signed *Amicus*, in the Evening-Post of last monday, and may be good law; but is very indifferent logic.

‡ The *Right* is to poorly handled, both by *Amicus* and Mr. *True Patriot*, if indeed they are two, that I believe they will gain little credit in that respect, here or at home. They had better have been silent on that head, or have taken things a little higher. To infer a right, merely from a claim of right, or exercise of power, will gain no proselytes, and but hurt the cause. However, I have so much charity for *Amicus*, and his friend Mr. *True Patriot*, as to believe that power, force, fraud and artifice, are with them terms of the same import, as those of right, authority and good government.

But be the *Right* or authority of the case as it may, of which after all, every man will form his private opinion or judgment, yet we all know the fact is, that the money of the colonists is both granted away by Representatives of their own choosing here, and voted away by the Commons of Great Britain, who they never chose to represent them. It is also pretty certain, that if there is such a thing as property, tis impossible for any mortal but the owner to give it away. And that there is a real difference in the nature of things, as well as in the terms giving away, and taking away. Hence I think every impartial reader may form a clear view of the present state of Property and of Liberty in North-America. And if any man can find room in all this to boast of the darling privileges of Britons and British subjects, let him boast; but before he does it not before a man of common sense, lest he pass with him for an idiot, or something worse.

For *LONDON*,

THE Ship *Pratt*, *Jonathan Freeman*, Master, now laying at *Hancock's* Wharff, will sail in Twenty Days. For Freight or Passage agree with the Master on board, or with *Edmund Quincy*, Tertius, at his Store on *Green's* Wharff,

Where is to be sold very cheap,

A large Assortment of Linnen and Woolen Goods, Ducapes, Paduloys, Taffaties, Persians, Cod & Mackrel Lines & Hooks, Russia Duck, Oznabrigs, Stone Ware, Porter, Split Peas, German Steel, Powder, Wool Cards, Wine Glasses, Pipes, Beef, *N. England* Cheese, Sperma Cæti Candles, &c.

Oliver Greenleaf

Informs his Customers and others, that he has just Open'd (at his Shop, South-End, BOSTON:)

A fresh Assortment of GOODS,

Imported in the last Ships from *LONDON*, which he sells very low for Cash only:

A Fine Assortment of Irish Linnens of all wedths and Prices very low

a fine Assortment of Cambletteens of most colours very cheap

blue, purple and scarlet Serges at 20/ per yard

German-Serges very low,

ready made black Cloaks much cheaper than can be made in Town;

Also,

☞ Plain & spotted Lawns and Gauzes, with—

A general Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season, and extream low for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail,—Choice Lynn Shoes.

TO BE SOLD BY

Stephen Whiting,

Glasman and *Japanner*,

At his Shop in Union-Street, opposite the Cornfields

LArge and small, sconce and pier Looking Glasses, made of the best stone, and in any sort of frames that will suit the buyer, Book Case doors silver'd or unsilver'd, Chariot Glasses of different sizes, handsome dressing Glasses, small Glasses of all sizes suitable for traders, Crown Glass for pictures, Maps of the four quarters of the globe, a variety of Metzotinto Prints, Prospects plain and coloured, small picture by the dozen. The above were imported in Capt. *Freeman*, one of the last Ships from *London*, and will be sold cheap for Cash. At the same Place new Glasses are put in old Frames or old Glasses new silver'd and fram'd, or taken in part of Pay for new ones, Pictures fram'd; and all Sorts of gilding and japanning work done at a reasonable Rate.

Said *Whiting* does more at present towards manufacturing Looking-Glasses, than any one in the Province, or perhaps on the Continent, and would be glad of Encouragement enough to think it worth while to live.

A wet Nurse with a good young Breast of Milk, would go into a Gentleman's Family to suckle: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

* *Supposed to be wrote by Gov.r Barnard* // *vide Page 703* ∨ *vid page 792* ∧ *vid. the Ash pa. 53* ∨ *vid the ash page 735* ∧ *vide Resolves in y Index* ††††††††††††††††† *Supposed to be Gov.r Barnard*

Mr. Henry, Boys & Gill,

THE following Performance begs a Place in your valuable Paper.

G. J.

GATHER up the fragments, let nothing be lost, Is a sentance that deserves to be written in Capitals of Gold, and might shine among the ornaments in the dwellings *of all Mankind*, from the Throne to the Footstool. Oeconomy is a national as well as private Virtue, and perhaps as universally beneficial as any one Virtue whatsoever, "a penny saved, is two pence clear", is a saying, tho' common, yet of great importance both to individuals and the publick, especially to such communities where each is scarce, and more especially where their imports of the *necessaries of life* exceed the exports of all that can be spared from the necessities of the people. I have heard it said of the city of London, that they amass great riches from such things as are made no account of in many other parts of the world, there is not an excrement or excrescence of any kind, but what is by some means or other turn'd (by industry and labour) into Gold. Even horns, hoofs and bones, swine guts, and an hundred more &c's contribute to their opulence. Should America follow the laudable example, how soon would the ballance of trade be turn'd in our favour, how many new manufactories would grow out of such oeconomy?

I shall only mention one, (but I hope some able pen will set it in an engaging light, and propose other and better plans for the Public.) The PAPER MANUFACTORY, were it encouraged among us, and mills multiply'd, would be a vast saving in our importations. The question that will naturally arise is, How shall we stock them? The answer is by good oeconomy—Every family in this vast province might contribute something towards it: But what I have chiefly in view is, the vast quantity of Tow that falls from the brake in the manufactory of flax. This may be had at almost every farmers corn-door throughout this province, only for the bare charge of collecting and transportation. At present it serves only to divert children in making bonfires. What is thus wasted might employ constantly a good mill, & fully supply us will all our printing paper, vast quantities of which are wanted, especially for loaf sugar, and would, when exported, fetch the same price.—The coarseness of this material may be an objection, but it may be said in answer, that threshing the tow with a flail, will cleanse it from spiles or sheaves and filth.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

Notwithstanding the great Complaints of the distressing Times we have here, no less than four Coaches were bro't hither from London in the last Ships.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 6.

The Portsmouth Packet was cast away last Wednesday se'nnight, coming round from Boston, with Goods on board to the value of 4000 Pound Sterl. belonging to the Merchants here.

BOSTON, November 9.

The Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province which stands Prorogued to Wednesday the 25th of November Instant, is further Prorogued to Wednesday the 30th of December next.

Thursday the Third Day of December next, is appointed by Authority to be observed as a Day of publick Thanksgiving throughout this Province.

Thursday last being the Anniversary of the happy Deliverance of the British Nation from the Popish Plot, the same was observed here with the usual Ceremonies—And the Conductors of the Pageantry merit Thanks for the good Order and peaceable Behaviour.

About 7 o'Clock the same Evening the Barn of Ezekiel Goldthwait, Esq; of this Town was discovered to be on Fire; but by the Dexterity of the Inhabitants (ever alert on such Occasions) the Fire was soon got under, without doing Damage to any other Building.

Since our last arrived here Capt. Watt in 6 Weeks from London, who has bro't Prints to the 21st of September, which contain but little Intelligence, and scarcely any Articles worth reinserting: In him came Passengers the Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majesty's Customs and other Duties in America.

On Saturday last arrived here Capt. Marshal in seven Weeks from London.

By the Southern Papers received last Mail, we find several Vessels suffer'd greatly in the Storm which we had on the 15th, 16th, and 17th ult.

Saturday last we were favored with a sight of the China Tea Plant in foliage, being cultivated by Capt. Harrison in this Town, some of the dried leaves being by Mrs. Harriton presented with the shrub in flavour exactly resembling the common Green Tea—The shrub is annual sowing its own seed in this Climate, and wants nothing but the method of cure to render it useful through the Continent.

We hear that one Day last Week a 10s 4d. and 11s 4d. Loaves of Bread were seiz'd from a Baker of this Town, on account of short Weight.

No Mobs and Tumults, let the Person and Properties of our most inveterate Enemies be safe—*Save your Money and you save your Country.*

We hear the Subscription Papers for encouraging our own Manufactures, and laying aside certain enumerated Articles, fill up surprizingly, and that said Measure is so well approved of in the Country, that Town Meetings are now calling in order to agree upon similar measures.

The public were told in our papers of November and December last, that G. B—d and others were recommending schemes for raising a revenue in America, to support, independent of the people, a civil and military establishment; and that J——e R—ff-l and C——s P—x—n were going home to forward the execution—We are heartily sorry to find, that their representations have had such effect; duties are now to be paid in the colonies on above one hundred articles of our imports, and if these are established, we may fear that every future session of P——t will increase the number, until our property is wholly swallowed up—Swarms of new officers are flying over to us, to fatten themselves upon the spoils of trade, and G——e B——d and his junto are exulting at the news of new appointments and encreased salaries—The j——g of the superior court are now by act of p——t invested with all the powers of the court of King's bench, exchequer, &c. a power superior to any one court in Europe, altho' they are thousands of miles distant from the throne, and hold their commissions not during good behaviour, but at the pleasure of their superiors, and this at a period when Britons have been so aware of the importance of an unbiassed bench of judges, that notwithstanding theirs were appointed during good behaviour, an Act of Parliament was obtained in Mr. Pitt's administration, providing that even the demise of a King should not vacate their commissions.—The famous Mr. C-k-e who come in Capt. Freeman, was harbinger to his friend C-h-s P-x-n, who arrived here last week in Capt. Watt, with a large number of the new fashioned officers.—All the accounts by those Vessels agree that the colonies have been grossly misrepresented by some who correspond with men in power, who for their private advantage had recommended measures that may entirely destroy the hold our mother Country has hitherto had in the affections of a loyal & brave People, a hold superior to what could be obtained by 50 regiments.—At this alarming crisis, the friends of Britain and the Colonies were pleased to hear that our Representatives had apply'd to G—r B——d humbly praying that the General Assembly might be convened as soon as possible; but tho' this step was unanimously approved of by their constituents at a late meeting, who also expressed their desire to his E——y that he would be pleased to favour the application, by convening the court immediately, we are as much grieved as astonished, to hear that even without advice of C——l he has further prorogued the court to the 30th of December next, and so prevented a distressed though loyal people, from throwing themselves in season at the feet of their dread Sovereign, with their humble supplications, that he would yet be pleased to say unto them—*Live.*

Best Green COFFEE,

by the Cask, Hundred or Dozen,

Choice Cocoa by the Cask or Bag,

or less Quantity, Raisins, Cotton, Sugars, West-India Rum, Flour, Rice, &c. &c. Also a Parcel of Jamaica Fish and Mackrel, to be sold at Store No. 6, on Long-Wharff.

Manufactured in *Braintree*,

By *PETER ETTER & SONS*,

(Of which, some of all Sorts may be seen or bo't of *Charles Miller*, on *Minot's* T, *Boston*:)

MEN and Womens worsted Stockings, Thread and Cotton ditto, mill'd yarn and worsted ditto, mill'd yarn and worsted; and thread and cotton gloves. Knit patterns for waistcoats and breeches of all sorts. Mill'd yarn caps for Seamen, particularly for Whalers and Cod Fishers. Worsted and Cotton ditto.

As the above-mentioned Goods have been sufficiently try'd, and the Goodness and Wear approv'd, they hope for Encouragement, and will be greatly oblig'd to any Gentleman for the Favour of their Custom—Town or Country Traders that will bespeak any Quantity, on paying down the Money, shall have a Discount of 10 per Cent, *or will advance for Three Months, in order to procure a greater Stock,* 12 pCt.

It having been reported, that some Families in the Country have rais'd some raw Silk, for their Curiosity only, The said Peter & Sons *hereby notify, That they will pay Cash for the same, at the Price commonly given in* Georgia.

Joshua Blanchard,

Going into another Trade,

Is selling off at his Shop on Dock-Square

His Stock in Trade,

At the Sterling Cost, for Cash only.

CONSISTING of a large Assortment of superfine, middling and coarse Broad Cloths, scarlet and cloth-colour'd Whiteys, Bearskins, Ratteens, Devonshire Kerseys, Colchester and Drapery Bayes, Shalloons and all Sorts of Tammies, Linnens, Dowlass, Osnabrigs, Womens Hatts, Cotton Velvet, Plushes, Checks, Red Duffills, 10-4 Blankets, Grisetts, Mossiometts, Silverets, Sprig Stuffs, Camblets of all Sorts, double Allapeens, Silk Camblets, Irish Stuffs, Ribbons, Fans, Necklaces & Earings, Sprigg Sattins, Capuchine Silk a large and fashionable Assortment, Pelong Sattin, Mens and Womens Worsted Hose, Breeches and Waistcoat Patterns, Allamode, Gimps, Snail, and all Sorts of Trimmings, black and white Blond and Bone Lace, Silk Shoes, Carpet, Parisnet, plain and flower'd Gauze, with many other Articles not enumerated.

N. B. *ALL Persons who have Accounts open with said* Blanchard, *are desired to settle them; and those indebted to make immediate Payment.*

On *Wednesday* next, 11th *November*, at ELEVEN o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Lower End of King-Street,

A large Quantity of SUGARS,

suitable for Shopkeepers or Sugar-bakers, in Hogsheads, Tierces and Barrels.

☞ Sale to begin precisely ot XI o'Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY next, 12th Instant,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

Blue and cloth-coloured Broad-Cloths, Irish Linnens, Beaver Coating, Mens and Womens Hose, Mohair Buttons, Camblets, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, and many other Articles. *J. RUSSELL*, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by public Vendue, on Thursday next, on Col. *Noble's* Wharff,

TWO WhaleBoats, a Parcel of empty Hogsheads, and a Quantity of Irons, being Part of the Stores of a Sloop lately return'd from a Whaling Voyage. Said Goods may be view'd on the Day of Sale, (or any Time before, by inquiring of *William Hunt*.)

Henry Laughton,

Has Imported in the *York*, Capt. *Barnard*, from *London*,

A Fresh assortment of English GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will Sell at the cheapest Rates for Cash, at his Shop the Corner of School-Street near the Rev. Dr. Sewall's Meeting.

ALSO, the best refin'd Bar Iron, and Boston made Anchors.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Mr. *Benjamin Fitch*, deceased, are desired to bring in the same immediately to Mr. *Job Prince*, and they shall be paid, and all who are any ways indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the same to prevent further Trouble.

Boston, November 6, 1767.

On THURSDAY NEXT,

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths of different Colours and Fineness, Serges, Shalloons, Baizes, Camblets, Callimancoes, Garlix, Checks, Irish Hollands, Lawns, Silk Handkerchiefs, Mens Hose, Coverlids, Blankets, a considerable Quantity of Plate.—House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c, &c.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT THE

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

In Royal-Exchange Lane,

TO-MORROW Evening,

European Goods, House Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Higgins, Crandall and Freeman from New-London. White from New-Haven. Starrat & Grow from Annapolis Royall. Hatch from Canso. Atkins from Newfoundland. Pulling from Louisbourg. Wood from Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

Corning & Deming for New London. Lamworthy & Ellsbre for Rhode Island. Goodspeed for New-Haven. Gorham for Philadelphia. Harvey for Georgia. Miller for S. Carolina. Ford and Cavenaugh for Halifax. Downes, Rose, Prince, Paine, Cobb and Cottle for West-Indies. Cook for Bristol. Bowen for Jamaica. Kennedy for Bilboa. Scott, Jarvis and Collins for London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Goodspeed, White, Higgins and Crandal for Connecticut. Bruce for Antigua. Samson and Athins for West-Indies. Waterman, Crocket & Hudson for N. Carolina. Freeman and Calef for London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Seven Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Twelve.

High Water at Boston for this present Week.

Monday,	33 *m. after* 2	*Friday,*	56 *m. after* 5
Tuesday,	27 *m. after* 3	*Saturday,*	37 *m. aft.* 6
Wednesday,	18 *m. aft.* 4	*Lord's-day,*	20 *m. aft.* 7
Thursday,	9 *m. aft.* 5	*Last Q. 13 Day, 3 Hor.*	

+ Governor Barnard || Judge Russel || Charles Paxton ◇ Parliament ||| Judges ◇ Parliament.
= Cockle Excellency = Council v By Vertue of an Act Parliament vid. page 748 (a) vid. Duties pa. 735

New Advertiſements.

THE Subſcriber's Shop in Salem was BROKE Open the Firſt of this Inſtant, in the Night and the following Articles were Stolen from him, viz.

ONE pair ſquare Stone Buckles,
4 pair Stone Earings ſet in gold,
6 or 7 Gold Rings, 5 or 6 pair Cypher Stone Buttons ſet in ſilver,
50 or 60 pair Silver ſhoe and knee Buckles,
6 ſtrings of Coral Beeds, Part of gold Necklace,
1 half Dozen Tea-Spoons mark'd I T.
one large Spoon, Maker's Name *J. Towzel*,
7 pair ſilver Sleeve Buttons, together with
Neck-Buckles, &c. &c. &c.

ANY Perſon that will diſcover the Thief or the Goods, that the Owner may recover them again, ſhall have *TEN DOLLARS* Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

John Towzel, Goldſmith.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.
Cumberland, ſs.

NOtice is hereby given to the delinquent Proprietors of the townſhip of *New-Gloceſter* in ſaid county, that unleſs they pay the ſeveral ſums hereafter affixed to each delinquent right reſpectively, together with incidental charges, to Mr. *Iſaac Parſons*, of ſaid *New-Gloceſter*, before the Twelfth day of *February* next, they may expect that ſo much of each of ſuch delinquent right in ſaid townſhip, will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Mr. *Iſaac Parſons* aboveſaid, on the aforeſaid Twelfth day of *February*, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge their ſeveral arrearages, with the charges as aforeſaid. The ſale to begin at Ten of the clock in the forenoon.

The Rights that are delinquent are as follows, viz.

Right,	£.	s.	d.	Right,	£.	s.	d.
N°. 2	7	12	10	N°. 22	5	6	10
3	7	12	10	29	6	18	2
4	5	3	6	33	6	3	8
5	10	8	3	38	5	17	5
6	2	12	4	40	6	3	8
7	6	16	9	43	1	17	6
8	7	12	10	52	5	3	6
9	7	5	7	53	2	15	6
10	7	8	8	54	7	12	1
13	7	13	4	58	6	16	9
15	4	17	4	60	3	1	10
17	1	6	8	61	6	19	7
19	7	9	6	63	4	16	9
21	6	3	8				

New-Gloceſter, *October* 19, 1767.

John Sawyer, *Nath. Eveleth*, *Iſaac Parſons*, } Committee and Aſſeſſors.

Edward Church,

Has juſt imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON,

A Large and general Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon.—And as he intends ſoon for Europe, he will ſell very low for Caſh, at his Store in Newbury-Street.

Simon Elliot takes this Method to inform the Public, That he carries on the Manufactory of Snuff and Tobacco in the beſt Manner, at his Store No. 12, Long Wharff, *Boſton*, where any Perſon may be ſupply'd, Wholeſale or Retail, at a reaſonable Rate.

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be ſold by BULKELEY EMERSON, *in* Newbury-Port.

AN EXTRACT from a late Sermon on the Death of the Reverend Mr. *Joſeph Emerſon*, Paſtor of the Firſt Church in *Malden*, who died very ſuddenly on Monday Evening *July* 13, 1767. In the 68th Year of his Age. Delivered at *Malden*, By *JOSEPH EMERSON*, A. M. Paſtor of the Church at *Pepperrell*.

Your Fathers, where are they? And the Prophets, do they live for ever?
A Son honoureth his Father.

ALSO,

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by ſaid *Emerſon*, AN ANSWER to Mr. *Tucker's* LETTER to Mr. *Chandler*. Relative, more eſpecially, to a Marginal Note or two in his Sermon, preached at *Newbury-Port*, June 25, 1767, preparatory to their ſettling of a Miniſter.

By *James Chandler*, Author of ſaid Sermon.

A young Woman, who can be well recommended, and can keep a Shop, or do any Houſhold Work, wants a Place. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

For LONDON,

THE Ship *Britannia*, *William Daverſon*, Maſter, now laying at the Long-Wharff, will ſail in 10 or 14 Days, having more than half her Cargo on board: For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in King-Street.

Where is to be Sold,

A Quantity of the beſt *Jamaica* Sugar, Flour, Bar Iron, Ruſſia Duck, Indigo, *Connecticut* Pork and Turpentine, all which he ſells cheap for Caſh. *Boſton, Nov.* 2, 1767.

GOLDEN-EAGLE, Dock Square *Boſton*

Stephen Deblois, jun

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt Imported from *LONDON*, in the Captains *DAVERSON* and *SCOTT*;

A Large Aſſortment of Hardware Goods, &c.—To enumerate every Article in a News-Paper, would deprive the Public of their Weekly Intelligence: ☞They will be ſold Wholeſale and Retail, as cheap without Exception, as can be bought in any Store or Shop in Town.

N. B. A few good Silver Watches and Watch Chryſtals.

JUST IMPORTED in the Captains *SCOTT* and *DAVERSON*, by

Lewis Deblois,

At his Store oppoſite the GOLDEN BALL,

A large and general Aſſortment of Woollens, Linnens, &c. Suitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh.

Samuel Torrey,

Has juſt Imported from LONDON,

A Freſh Aſſortment of Goods, which he determines to ſell at the loweſt Prices for Caſh, at his Shop near the Town-Pump in Cornhill, BOSTON.

Tho's. Hickling

Hereby informs his Cuſtomers and others, That he has juſt IMPORTED in the Brig Lydia, Capt. SCOTT from *LONDON*

A large and compleat Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell as cheap for Caſh as can be bought in *BOSTON*; by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop at the Corner of Black-Horſe Lane, leading to Charleſtown-Ferry.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from *London*, and to be Sold by

Robert Duncan

At his Store on the lower End of the Town-Dock,

A Large and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, which he will ſell as cheap as can be bought in *Boſton*. ALSO, About 60 Barrels very good Pitch.

Daniel Parker,

GOLDSMITH;

HEREBY informs his Town and Country Cuſtomers, That he has juſt imported in one of the laſt Ships from London,—a general Aſſortment of Articles in the Goldſmiths, Jewellers and Watchmakers Way, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, at his Shop oppoſite to Mr. *Caleb Blanchard's* in Union-Street, *Boſton*.

TO be Sold by *Samuel Moor* of *Bolton*, A FARM pleaſantly ſituated in Sight of the Meeting-Houſe on the Great Road, and has been improved as a Tavern for about 3 Years, and is well calculated for that Purpoſe, and well furniſh'd with Buildings, and Mowing, Paſturing & Tillage, with many other Conveniencies for a Gentleman's Seat or Trader; One Thouſand Pounds in Caſh, the Remainder may be paid in Engliſh Goods, in Caſe the Purchaſer will let the ſaid *Moor* have the Uſe of the Farm for one Year or more for the Intereſt of the Money: For further Particulars, inquire of Mr. *William Greenleaf*, Merchant, in *Boſton*, who has a Right in a Pot-Aſh on the above Farm, or of Mr. *Samuel Moor*, of *Bolton*, living on ſaid Farm.

TO BE SOLD,

A large Double Houſe, with Out-Houſes, Barn, &c. being the Manſion-Houſe of the late *John Wendell*, Eſq; deceaſed;—is pleaſantly ſituated in Queen-ſtreet, has an excellent Garden-ſpot, a good Well of Water, and many other Conveniences, For further Particulars Enquire of

J. Ruſſell, *Auctioneer*.

Imported in the laſt Ships from London & Briſtol,

A General Aſſorment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon——
Which will be ſold cheap for Caſh by

Baker & Bridgham,
In Union-Street.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships, and to be ſold by

George Erving,

A Freſh Aſſortment of low-pric'd Iriſh Linnens—Ruſſia Duck—Cheſhire Cheeſe—Freſh Currants—Pepper—Split Peas, &c.

SOLD BY

Elizabeth Franklin,
At the Poſt-Office,

THE beſt true Crown Soap, Alicant beſt hard Soap, by the Doz. or ſingle Pound, dipt and mould Candles at the loweſt Price.

TO BE SOLD OR LETT,

A Convenient Tenement, with a good Pump of Water, Yard, Garden, &c. ſituated in Charter Street, near Capt. *Hart's*, at North Part of the Town. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

The Grand Lodge or Quarterly Communication of Free and Accepted MASONS, aſſembled at *Boſton* on Friday the 23d Inſtant, having taken into Conſideration their Loſs in the Death of the late *Jeremy Gridley*, Eſq; the laſt Grand Maſter; Reſolved to invite the Right Worſhipful *Henry Price*, Eſq; paſt Grand Maſter of that ancient and honorable Society, to Re-aſſume the Office again, as it conſtitutionally reverted to him; He having conſented thereto, was with the uſual Ceremonies inveſted, and placed at the Head of Maſonry, till another Grand Maſter is elected here, and conſtituted by the Grand Maſter of England. Whereof all the Fraternity in North-America and the Weſt-Indies, under this Juriſdiction, are to take due Notice. *By Order of the Grand Lodge*,

A. Savage, Gr. Sec'ry.

TO BE SOLD,
The following Veſſels, *viz.*

THE Hull of a likely well-built Ship of the following Dimenſions, 57 Feet Keel, 21 Feet 4 Inches Beam, 10 Feet 2 Inches Hold, and 4 Feet between Decks, long Quarter Deck which takes in the Main Maſt and Pumps; which Dimenſions are well calculated for the Engliſh, Carolina or Weſt India Trade. She is built of the beſt White Oak Timber, and 2 & ½ & 3 Inch white Oak Plank, Locuſt Trunnel'd.

ALSO, The Hull of a likely well built Brigantine of the following Dimenſions, viz. 52 Feet Keel, 20 Feet Beam, 9 ½ Feet Hold, and 4 Feet between Decks, long Quarter Deck which takes in the Main Maſt and Pumps, built of the beſt White Oak Timber and Plank, and Locuſt Trunnel'd, every Trunnel is almoſt equal to Iron Bolts. Theſe Veſſels are juſt launched, and may be compleated for the Sea in 3 or 4 Weeks if deſired.

ALSO, A Brigantine of about 80 Tons Burthen, compleatly rigg'd and fitted for the Sea. She has only been one Trip to the Eaſtward. She is calculated for the Guinea, Carolina or W. India Trade.

The Pay may be made eaſy to the Purchaſers: For further Particulars, inquire of *Joſeph & William Ruſſell*, at *Providence*.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable Nathaniel Ropes, *Eſq: Judge of Probate for the County of* Eſſex, *to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of* William Stevens, *Eſq; late of* Glouceſter, *deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and ſix Months being allowed therefor*—— Hereby GIVE NOTICE, That we ſhall attend the ſaid Buſineſs the laſt Wedneſdays and Thurſdays of this and the five enſuing Months, from 9 o' Clock Beforenoon, to 5 o'Clock Afternoon, of each Day, at the Houſe of Mr. *James Brom*, Innholder in *Glouceſter*. *Tho's. Saunders*, jun.

Glouceſter, October 12, 1767. *Jacob Parſons*, *James Porter*.

Boſton, Printed by Edes & Gill.